

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 3366

第六十六期

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1884.

三月

號四十一

PRICE \$2 1/2 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 13, HARTER, British steamer, 1,193, F. Grandin, Saigon 8th October, Salt and General—RENNELL & Co.

October 13, TARTAN, German brig, 236, H. Mold, Arunayang 30th Sept., Timber—LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

October 13, ENUS, Spanish srt., 412, F. Blanca, Manila 10th Oct., General—REMEDIES & Co.

October 13, NINGPO, British steamer, 781, Potts, Shanghai 10th October, General—SIRMASS & Co.

October 13, VORTIGER, British steamer, 875, J. Brown from Manung, Salt—ARMFIELD, KARRERS & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 16TH OCTOBER.

Observe, British ship, for Manila. Ningpo, British str., for Shanghai. Bellveron, British str., for Singapore. Compa, Dutch str., for Saigon. Esmeralda, British str., for Amoy. Kowayang, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

October 13, OMBESS, British str., for Amoy. October 13, KWONGSANG, British steamer, for Shanghai. October 13, ESMERALDA, British str., for Amoy. October 13, BELLEVORON, British steamer, for London. October 13, INGBAHAN, German steamer, for Nagasaki.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Hart, str., from Saigon—1 European, and 125 Chinese, deck. Per Ningpo, str., from Shanghai—Miss Francis and Rosalind, and 31 Chinese.

Per Verona, str., for Shanghai—Mrs. Raney and three children, and Mr. W. H. Burner, Jr., to depart.

Per P. & G. str., British str., from Hongkong—Mr. T. von Pustau, Fox Bomby—Mr. S. Abraham—For Marseilles—Mr. Nielsen. For London—Miss J. Keeler—Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Arkell and maid—Miss J. C. Smith. Japanese (Exhibition party). From Shanghai—For London—Miss H. Symons, H. Sheppard, and W. W. King.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Ningpo reports left Shanghai on the 10th inst., and had moderate N.E. winds and fine weather.

The British steamer Hester reports from Cape St. James along the Cachin-China coast to the Paracel shoals, light E. and S.E. winds with strong Southerly current, from thence to port fresh N.E. winds with headwind.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

FROM 1st November, 1884. House No. 52, LYNDHURST TERRACE. Apply to BELLINIS & CO.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1884. [1808]

TO LET.

SHOPS on the Queen's Road Front of 15, Bank Buildings, opposite the Hongkong Hotel. Also Two large Front Rooms communicating, and a Bed Room, together or separately, on 1st Floor, Front of Wyndham Street, opposite the Club, suitable for a Public Company.

Also Front and Back Rooms on the 2nd Floor, suitable offices or residences.

Apply to M. J. D. STEPHENS, Solicitor, 18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 10th September, 1884. [1808]

TO BE LET.

NO. 27, ELEGANT TERRACE. OFFICES at 2, DUNDEE STREET, HOUSES in SPRING GARDENS at Moderate Rents. GODOWNS, FLUTTERER'S BUILDINGS, GODOWNS, EAST AND WEST POINTS. Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, 26th July, 1884. [1839]

FOR SALE.

KOWLOON GARDEN LOTS Nos. 35 and 53. TO LET. No. 3, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE, No. 19, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. Apply to C. EWENS, 45, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 11th August, 1884. [1870]

TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS. Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [1828]

TO LET.

GREENPOINT, BONHAM ROAD, from the 1st September, 1884. Apply to GILMAN & CO., Hongkong, 22nd July, 1884. [1876]

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns. Also

Entire GODOWNS to be LET. Apply to MEYER & CO., Hongkong, 3rd October, 1884. [1882]

TO LET.

N. 2, SEMIOUTH TERRACE. No. 3, GARDEN TERRACE. No. 3, PRINCE'S TERRACE. No. 4, PRINCE'S HOTEL. No. 25, PRAYA CENTRAL. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO., Hongkong, 3rd October, 1883. [1877]

TO LET.

N. 2, SEMIOUTH TERRACE. No. 3, GARDEN TERRACE. No. 3, PRINCE'S TERRACE. No. 4, PRINCE'S HOTEL. No. 25, PRAYA CENTRAL. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO., Hongkong, 3rd October, 1883. [1877]

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NOTICE
A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, Wholesale Retail Druggists, Perfumers, Patent Medicine Vendors, Druggists' Suppliers, Aerated Water Makers.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders, it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY.—23

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.—All letters and despatches which are not ordered for a fixed period will be returned until demanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication; after that hour the supply is limited.

BIRTHS.—On the 28th September, at 1.30 p.m., Madame J. G. Young, wife of Mr. W. H. Young, of the *Daily Press*, delivered a son, 1 lb. 10 oz., at the Queen's Hospital, Kowloon, the wife of Dr. F. V. F. Broderick, Vice-Consul for Germany, of a son. [1884]

On the evening of the 28th inst., the wife of Mr. FREDERICK JOHNSTON, of a daughter. [1884]

MARRIAGES.—On the 27th September, Mr. John G. Young, of the *Daily Press*, to Isabella, daughter of Henry Thorntun, Esq., Westbourne Park, London, and niece of Hon. W. H. Macmillan, Colonial Secretary, Hongkong. [1884]

At Amy's Bay, on the 1st October, the British Consul, Mr. R. E. Pease, and afterwards at the Under-Clerk of the Royal Naval Hospital, Mr. MOLYNEUX, to SARAH ANN, only daughter of Hugh Jenkins, Falmouth, England. [1884]

DEATH.—At No. 5, Bonham-Carter's West Point, on Sunday the 12th instant, STEPHEN CAREY, infant son of Rev. J. B. and Mrs. Ost, aged 1 year and 4 months. [1884]

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 14TH, 1884.

One of our Shanghai contemporaries gives currency to a rumour that the Chinese Government had solicited the mediation of Germany in their quarrel with France, after having rejected a basis of settlement proposed by Mr. RUSSELL YOUNG, the United States Minister. LI HUNG-CHANG has also, it is said, proposed a scheme for sending a Special Mission to negotiate the terms of peace at Paris. Whatever ground there may be for the various reports to which the Mercury's Tientsin correspondent gives currency, it would appear, at all events, that the Peking Authorities are really beginning to desire peace. The case with which Admiral COURBET effected a landing at Kelung and drove back the strong force under the fire-eating LIU MING-CHUAN, must make it apparent to the Chinese Government that whenever their forces met the French, unless the disparity in numbers is simply overwhelming, they are certain to sustain reverses. In Tonquin, too, the Chinese in a recent engagement have, according to a telegram published by the *Shia-pao*, met with a disastrous defeat. According to this report the Chinese attacked the French at Phu-lan-tung and lost eight hundred killed and wounded, while on the French side there were only nineteen killed and wounded. A comparison of the losses sustained by the belligerents makes it abundantly evident that the Chinese understand nothing of the science of war, and that they must inevitably go to the wall in every encounter with the disciplined forces of a great military Power. Every engagement of any kind only furnished additional evidence of the utter want of discipline among the Chinese forces, and of the lamentable incompetence of the so-called officers. At Kelung the Chinese soon broke into a rout when once the French got to close quarters, and no rally was afterwards attempted. Our Tsimu correspondent says of the Chinese soldiers at that port that they appear "utterly lost, without officers, and destitute of discipline." He adds that looting and plunder would be more in their line than fighting the French. This supposition derives probability from the fact that the soldiers at Poochow, instead of offering resistance to the French, set to work to plunder peaceful neutrals and some of their own unprotected fellow-countrymen. The Chinese dread the presence of the "braves" among them as they would a pestilence. It would appear, however, that the Chinese troops must have either taken up an exceptionally advantageous position or have opposed overwhelming numbers to the French at Tamsui, for the latter failed, on the 8th instant, to make good their landing, and lost heavily in the fight. It is probable that the French only landed a limited number of marines and blue jackets at Tamsui as the available troops appear to have been landed at Kelung, and found on disembarking a strong force well posted ready to receive them. However that may be, the French will feel compelled by their failure to land a large force and to reduce the town to submission. Such a repulse as that inflicted on the 8th inst. cast at most prolong the struggle a little and embitter the strife. Meantime the financial question is already pressing hard on the Chinese Government, who are nearly at the end of their funds, and are employing all sorts of means for raising money, such as the sale of ranks and posthumous honours to deceased, while new taxes are being, in some provinces, levied upon an unwilling population. The Chinese people soon grow restless under fresh taxation, and their burden is already so great that they are ready to rebel against any attempt to augment the taxes. The question remains then, how long will the Peking authorities go on sacrificing Chinese lives and spending their treasure for gain? The issue of a conflict with France was never for a moment in doubt; it was a foregone conclusion from the first; and the Chinese Government, if they had not been terribly self-deluded, might have known this. Moreover, the Peking Government, by offering a small indemnity to France for the Tientsin affair have admitted

the claim, and recognised the principle of compensation. The only question is, it would seem, one of amount; and this is hardly likely to decrease as time goes on and the expenses incurred by France swell to large proportions. Under the circumstances, therefore, it is not improbable that an effort will shortly be made to bring about some arrangement of the differences between the two Powers. It matters little by whose good offices this is effected so that it is brought about speedily, and the hostilities, how causing something like a deadlock in trade are satisfactorily terminated.

At foot of our account of the Bombardment of Tamsui will be found some additional particulars by another eye-witness.

His Excellency Major-General Sargent, C.B., paid a visit on board of the *America* yesterday and received the usual salute upon leaving.

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LATEST TELEGRAMS.
[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO "DAILY PRESS"]

THE ATTACK ON TAMSUI.

FRENCH LANDING PARTY

REPULSED.

AMOY, 13th October, 3.35 p.m.

The French landed at Tamsui on the 8th instant.

After four hours' fighting they retired.

China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited

—25 per cent. discount.

Donghai Steamship Company, Limited—Par.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Co.

Shares—\$32 per share premium.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares

—25 per cent. discount.

China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited

—25 per cent. discount.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited

—10 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)

—10 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$140 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited

—\$100 per share.

Penang Tin Mining Ind. Smelting Company

—\$42 per share.

Selangor Tin Mining Company—\$40 per share.

Selangor Tin Mining Company—Penang 35 per share.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited

—\$90 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 per cent. due.

CHARTERS EFFECTED.

The following charters are taken from Mr. J. LAMER'S Freight Circular.

Mauritius—Steamship, 1,218 tons, to London.

Gold and diamond docks. Mr. & Mrs. Macmillan.

Ornamental paper boxes. Mr. & Mrs. John Macmillan.

Gold and diamond docks. Mr. & Mrs. John Macmillan.

Pearl oysters. Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Ayres.

Travelling clock. Mr. & Mrs. D. Bell-Irving.

Brussels lace. Mr. & Mrs. F. Macmillan.

Silver chinaware. Mr. & Mrs. N. Miller.

Silver creamer and sugar bowl. Miss Norton.

Silver and gold bracelets. Miss Thornton.

Silver chinaware. Mr. & Mrs. Macmillan.

